BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 20th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860. NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
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Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do...do...do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 25d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

J. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDise, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-t1S

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence the 23rd of July.—The Principle announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.
Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.
Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.
Classical, per session,..... $30 00
Other rates,.....$15 and $20 00
The principal has made arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.
For further information address
A. R. BLACK, *Principal.*
July 12th, 1860. 46-4t

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 16th of July, and close on the 30th of November. Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged to the close. Deductions made only at our option. Board and tuition as heretofore. One half of the tuition payable in advance, and the other at the close of the Session.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
Mrs. REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin County, July 2, 1860.—15-4t

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, N. C.
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON.
AIDED by a corps of Ten assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday the 19th of July. For a Catalogue address the Principal. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 19th, 1860. 244-1t—43-1m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low est New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is MR. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this maligant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house and necessary outbildings.
Also, a vacant lot near the Court House. Terms accommodating. L. H. ROBINSON.
ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860. 42-6t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.
The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.
There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.
There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.
The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.
I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can cultivate, I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

SELLING OUT AT COST FOR CASH!
WE HAVE THIS DAY commenced selling out our *GOODS AT COST,* to which we invite the particular attention of our friends and customers.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., June 28th, 1860. 44-4t

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Jos. H. Flanner vs. James R. Gilmore & Co. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James R. Gilmore and Frederick Kidder, are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to appear, or judgment final, by default, will be rendered against them.
Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, Clk. S. C.
June 29th, 1860.—253-1t—45-6t. [Pr. adv. $6 50.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860.
Adrian H. VanBokkelen, vs. Conley & Kirk. } Original Attachment: Conditional judgment rendered.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,
SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 28th,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate:
ELI W. HALL.

For the House of Commons:
S. J. PERSON,
DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly:

Rocky Point	Monday,	July 16th
South Washington,	Tuesday,	" 17th
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	" 18th
Piney Woods,	Thursday,	" 19th
Moore's Creek,	Friday,	" 20th
Caintuck,	Saturday,	" 21st
Long Creek,	Monday,	" 23d

New Appointments.

We learn from the Charlotte *Democrat* that the candidates for Governor, Messrs. Ellis and Pool, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Mocksville, Davie, Monday, July 16.
Salisbury, Rowan, Tuesday, July 17.
Lexington, Davidson, Wednesday, July 18.
Carthage, Moore, July 20.
Pittsborough, Chatham, July 21.

Gov. Ellis will address the people at Wilson, Wilson county, on Tuesday, 24th July, and the people at Clinton, Sampson, on the 25th July.

The Closing Canvass and its Issues.

On to-day (Thursday) two weeks, the people of North Carolina will not only enjoy the right, but will be called upon to discharge the duty of casting their votes for the election of members to represent their several counties and senatorial districts in the Legislature of the State, and also for some one to fill the office of Governor for two years from the 1st January, 1861. We need hardly add that there are also Sheriffs to be chosen in the several counties. We say that we need hardly add this last, from the fact that the interest excited by the election of Sheriffs seems already, in many counties, New Hanover among the number, to have absorbed an undue share of public attention, to the exclusion, measurably, of other equally important, if not more important issues.

Let us look back a little, and see how things have stood, and how they now stand. Two years ago John W. Ellis was elected by a large majority, and with the first day of 1859 entered upon the discharge of the duties of his high office as Governor of North Carolina. These duties he has discharged in a manner that may fairly challenge criticism and defy censure. Two years ago a Legislature was also chosen. In that Legislature there was a large majority of Democrats, it is true, but there were also there many of the leading and most prominent members of the Opposition party of the State, and among these was John Pool of Pasquotank, before whose vision the prospect of Gubernatorial honors had not then begun to open. Circumstances as well as common rumor pointed to a seat in Congress from the First District, or at least a nomination therefor, as the goal of his ambition. Hence it was, most probably, that he voted, not only against the *ad valorem* principle as embodied in Mr. Bledsoe's resolutions, but also against the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution as proposed by Mr. Turner,—said proposition of Mr. Turner being, in fact, the same with that now embodied in the platform of the Opposition State Convention, by which Mr. Pool was nominated. So notorious, indeed, were these facts, that many entertained serious doubts whether, with such a record, Mr. Pool could consistently accept a nomination saddled with the condition of approving and advocating a platform embodying the very thing he had opposed, voted against and helped to kill little more than a year before. But the voice of ambition, and the exigencies of party were very persuasive, and Mr. Pool yielded after the adoption of the platform, as the Editor of the *Register* had been made to do, even while said platform was still in a state of incubation—while it was not more than half hatched.

In the Legislature of 1858-'9, when Messrs. Bledsoe and Turner, at different times, produced their bills and made their speeches, there were few to listen, and fewer still so poor as do reverence to their schemes. There was in the Senate a general sentiment hostile to the proposed innovation upon the constitution, and indeed, Mr. Bledsoe himself shrank at first sight from destroying the constitutional protection in regard to slaves. Mr. Pool voted against anything looking to any innovation of the kind proposed, feeling, no doubt, then, that even were such change desirable in the abstract, the certain danger arising from the division and excitement incident to its discussion and agitation, would far outweigh all the problematical advantages that even its most sanguine advocates could hope to realize from its accomplishment. This was, no doubt, the feeling with the great body of the conservative men of the State of all parties. Circumstances are every day showing the soundness of their judgment and the correctness of their presentiments.—Almost up to the very day upon which the opposition convention met at Raleigh, the *Raleigh Register*, the leading organ of that party, kept repeating its warnings—honest warnings—to all parties, but particularly to its own, upon this issue and against initiating an agitation for the alteration of the constitution of the State, so far as that instrument regulates the mode in which slaves are to be taxed. This clause in the constitution of the State had been inserted there for wise reasons and upon just grounds, in accordance with the position and requirements of the State and her citizens. It had entered into the life and business of the State so far as to be kept in view as regulating the proportion of obligation incurred when debts were contracted for internal improvements or other purposes, for being a part of the organic law at such time, it became part of any contract made under and in accordance with it. It was justly thought that to change the constitutional provisions under which a debt was contracted, so as to shift to the shoulders of any class of citizens a larger share of the burden of payment than they had contracted for, would be violative of that faith which should be religiously observed by every State towards her citizens. It was also felt that the existing arrangement was based not only upon a solemn sectional compromise, but was in accordance with sound State policy. It was thought that so long as most of the exports of the State were the products of slave labor, thus basing credit, currency and exchange upon such products, the industry which created such products ought not to be oppressively taxed—not more than four times as heavily as any other kind of labor, and this is the proportion between white and black poll tax—a given number of slaves paying four times as much tax as the same number of free persons. It is not the mere slave owner as a capitalist that would be affected by increasing the burdens upon slave labor. It would be the person who employs such labor in any productive way, whether as owner or hirer. It would enter as a tax—an increment of expense into the cost of every barrel of turpentine—every bale of cotton—every bushel of corn. It would be felt by every family in moderate circumstances who own or hire even a single servant for domestic purposes. The census of the United States had shown the tendency of slave property to leave the State and be carried South, and this in face of the fact that the products of slave labor performed and were required to perform so essential a part in maintaining the credit and sustaining the currency of the State. Sound State policy required and now requires that no fresh impetus should be given to this tendency, which would certainly be the effect of withdrawing accustomed protection from slave labor or imposing unaccustomed burdens upon it.

Some differences arose however with some Democrats about the centre of the State in reference to this matter. An organization in Raleigh calling itself the "Workingmen's Association," took up the hobby, and by adroit appeals and the skillful use of a name, the hobby thus taken up by this small body of politicians, and this microscopic association, was made to appear identical with the interests of the workingmen—as though workingmen *could* have interests at variance with the maintenance of public faith or opposed to the public policy of the State. The *Guilford Organ*—the Greensboro' *Patriot*—and other papers of that class, fanned the flame of division or dissatisfaction, and urged upon its own party to take advantage thereof by seizing upon the *ad valorem* capital which appeared to have been prepared and accumulated ready for its hand.—The conservative *Raleigh Register* opposed the affair, until *forced*—actually forced to give in its adhesion under the operation of the party screw. The Opposition Convention met and resolved in favor of a Convention to effect the specific amendment of the Constitution requisite to remove all barriers to the widest exercise of the taxing power over slaves; and to Mr. Pool, the steadfast opponent of *ad valorem*, who, little over a year previous, had recorded his vote against it, was entrusted the banner of the *ad valorem* party. All conservative scruples—all far-reaching ideas of public policy—all considerations of implied public faith, were lost sight of in the eagerness for victory—in the earnest desire to secure the control of the Legislature and the Gubernatorial office, at a time when so many offices were to be filled and so many positions to be secured by the hordes of aspirants, who, by long exclusion, had grown hungry and clamorous.

It is a queer illustration either of the sincerity or the *acumen* of the opposition sponsors of *ad valorem*, that, proposing simply a specific amendment to the Constitution, they should have neglected to recommend the mode of effecting such amendment or alteration which the Constitution itself directly prescribes. When any *part* of the Constitution is to be altered, it must be by legislative amendment, for the Constitution distinctly says that "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively;" and so proceeds recapitulating the subsequent two thirds vote and final submittal to the people at the ballot-box, as was done in the case of Free Suffrage, and when all these things shall have been done, and the people shall have approved of the bill for the alteration, "then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

The Constitution only mentions a Convention in the following words which constitute the first clause of Section one of the Fourth Article of the Amended Constitution.

"CLAUSE 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by a concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly."

This is every word. Nothing said about amendments or alterations to any part of the Constitution, evidently, because such amendments or alterations were never contemplated to be made by the conventional mode. Those who go for a Convention either mean more than they say or they mean nothing at all. The Constitution most evidently does not contemplate the calling of a Convention for the purpose of altering any *part* of that instrument. For that purpose a different method is expressly provided and definitively prescribed. If a Convention be called it is *not* for the alteration of a *part* of the Constitution, for "no *part* shall be altered" unless by legislative enactment in the manner laid down. Our opponents must either mean nothing at all or else they must mean to throw the whole Constitution into hotch potch and try a series of experiments upon the organic law of the State.

We are thus now in the midst of a dangerous agitation into which we have been plunged, either with no object at all, save the promotion of electioneering schemes, having in view the elevation to office of certain prominent leaders of the Opposition, or with objects of a character unrevealed and unknown—if a partial alteration of the Constitution had alone been contemplated, another mode would have been recommended. Either some great radical change must be held in reserve, effecting not only the basis of taxation, but the basis of representation, or else the agitation now prevailing, has been started by the Opposition party gratuitously, and without other object than the personal advancement of certain leaders.

From the first, the agitation of this issue began to develope the dangerous tendencies which thinking men of both parties had foreseen and predicted as its inevitable consequence. Through the press and from the stump, appeals were and are made, drawing artful contrasts, calculated to excite and array the prejudices of the poor against the rich, the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder—to convince the land-holder that he is oppressed—that the sectional compromise of 1835, so far as this matter is concerned, is vile and odious, and that to arrange all these things a convention must be held and the fundamental law of the State submitted to radical change. While these are the disturbing influences inevitably introduced into *communities* by this agitation and the line of argument pursued in advocacy of the proposed change, we can readily see how the same agitation and the same line of argument must, in even a greater degree, tend to array different *sections* against each other, the geographical conformation of the State and the social arrangements of her people being such that the interest in slave property is very unequally distributed. Such has been the result we know, and while we would be the last to charge abolitionism or abolition tendencies upon any class of our fellow citizens of the South, there can be no denying the fact that the largest *ad valorem* gains are looked for in the central portion of the State which formed the theatre of the philanthropic labors of the Rev. Daniel Worth.

To show something of the line of argument pursued, we may allude to the tax of one per cent upon fees, emoluments, salaries, wages, etc.

Now, the proposition in the platform of the Opposition party is to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, so that *every species* of property shall be taxed according to value. Why do not the advocates of John Pool and the *ad valorem* scheme of the Opposition tell the workingmen of Wilmington—of North Carolina—the fact that it requires *no* constitutional amendment to enable the legislature to remove this objectionable feature from the revenue law of the State. When arousing them to a sense of the wrongs inflicted upon them, and condoling with them in good set phrase, why do they not point to the practical remedy at the next Legislature, when, no doubt, this odious and really unproductive tax will be repealed so far as any justly objectionable features are concerned? This would be more like a *real* interest in the "workingmen," than that newborn zeal which prompts them to point to a constitutional amendment and *ad valorem* away off in the dim distance, for we know enough of the State to feel no hesitation in asserting that old men will be dead, and men now young will be gray before two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature of North Carolina can be brought up to vote for calling a Convention as proposed by the Opposition party.

It is argued, and justly, that it is very wrong that only 80 cents should be paid on a negro, while a white mechanic, earning five hundred dollars, is required by law to pay five dollars. Now, *our* notion about this matter is simple enough. Without spinning long yarns about *ad valorem*, "niggers," State Conventions, and so forth, we would say at once, as we have said more than once before—*strike off this tax on the white man's labor*. The whole amount collected from the tax on professional incomes, fees, salaries, emoluments, wages, etc., throughout the whole State, is only some thirteen thousand dollars, all told. To strike off all taxes from wages and salaries under, say, fifteen hundred dollars *per annum*, would hardly be felt or seen on the figures of the Comptroller's report. To strike off all, of every grade, would still be a small matter; but out of this matter a good deal of capital has been made, and the negro—the negro! has been pitched into as though he was an awful nuisance. We understand that perhaps the strongest advocate in the Finance Committee of the last Legislature of this tax upon wages, was Hon. John M. Morehead, a bright and shining light of the Opposition, a distinguished leader among the hosts of *ad valorem*.—Mr. Pool himself was in the last Senate of North Carolina. We are unable to find where *he* raised his voice against this awful oppression. We give the name of Gov. Morehead plainly as a member of the Finance Committee of the last Legislature, who strongly favored, and indeed pressed for the tax upon wages so much referred to and denounced by the advocates of *ad valorem*, in order that, if we are wrong in our statement, we may be more correctly informed.

Then the landed interest is appealed to—the owners of real estate are called upon to go for John Pool and *ad valorem*. They are told that if John Pool and *ad valorem* succeed, *they* will be relieved and the taxes placed upon the slaveholder. Now in the first instance, the lands which pay the largest taxes—the great bulk of this tax—are cultivated in whole or in part by slave labor, and derive a large proportion of their productive value from the employment of that labor. We take it that the farmer will find small relief from taking a small tax off his land to impose a larger one upon the labor he employs to make that land available. Nor will even the possessions of even the smallest and poorest farmer who neither owns nor hires negro labor profit much by *ad valorem* taxation upon *every species* of property. The tax upon his land was next to nothing; under *ad valorem everything* comes in for its share and he will find that his friends the *ad valoremites* have been relieving him—over the left—they have been *reducing* his tax *upwards*.

When it was proposed by the platform of the opposition State Convention to tax *every species* of property, etc., Mr. Turner, of Orange, *did* propose to exempt "tin cups" and other small matters, but his proposition was scouted. Now, however, we understand that it is almost a fighting matter to talk about tin cups in presence of an ardent Pool orator. When Governor Ellis argued from Mr. Pool's platform, Mr. Pool could find no better reply than the employment of insulting language towards his competitor.

But then people doing business in towns are told that their store tax will be lessened or taken off, and people owning cows, horses, hogs, farming implements, etc., are assured that such property will be exempt. Now the Opposition platform provides for no *exemption*. It provides *only* for power to *discriminate* in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. *Discrimination is not exemption. Now*, commission taxes are not levied upon North Carolina products, nor upon those of adjoining States sent to our ports for sale or shipment. There is no commission tax upon our native turpentine, wheat, corn, cotton, rice or anything of the kind. There is no commission tax upon the cotton or other produce which may be brought here on the Manchester Rail Road from South Carolina.—For these exemptions we labored both editorially and personally, having obtained a copy of the tax bill and called attention to these matters as they then stood in the bill as reported and read, and measurably, at least, out of the attention thus called, originated the movements which eventuated in the exemption which now appears on the Statute-book.

But does any merchant or store-keeper who knows anything of the Tariff proclivities of Messrs. Badger, Graham and others, the leaders and real framers of the *ad valorem* resolution, doubt for a moment that the discrimination provided for will include, and was designed and intended to include, protection—discrimination against goods brought into the State for sale? Does any one suppose that these gentlemen do not favor discrimination in every way that would impose taxes upon the sale of the goods purchased by the store-keeper or merchant, and offered for sale? In State or nation this is their hobby. Rest assured that they will be the last people to go for any real reduction of these taxes; it is not and never has been the policy of this class of politicians to free commerce from its fetters. Their's has always been the obstructive policy,—the policy of tariffs and high taxes upon trade,—*now* they seek also to impose additional burdens upon production. The various appliances for raising the food and staples of the State—the live stock and machinery of the farmer have been exempt, and the other animal power or productive force in the shape of negro labor, has, so far, enjoyed a Constitutional protection against undue taxation. All these things the Opposition party, with Mr. Pool at their head, would change. The Democratic *ad valorem* upon foreign imports discriminates widely between necessaries and luxuries—the Opposition *ad valorem* in this State would tax all alike. The Democratic *ad valorem exempts* whole classes of articles of prime necessity—the Opposition *ad valorem* in this State gives power *only* to *discriminate*, and yet its advocates are the especial friend of the poor man—the great protector of the farming interest!! When the revenue bill was pending in the last Legislature, Mr. Pool being a member of the Senate, *did not vote* upon an amendment offered to strike out *twenty* and insert *fifteen* cents on the hundred dollars as the tax on real estate. On an amendment offered to strike out *eighty* and insert *sixty-six* cents as the poll tax Mr. Pool voted *against* striking out—he voted for *eighty* and against *sixty-six* cents. Such was Mr. Pool's ardor *then* in favor of the landed interest and the poor man! *See Senate Journal page* 321. On pages 223-'24 of same Journal we find the following proceedings pending a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina:—

Mr. Ramsay now moved to amend the second section of the bill, so as read after the words "Be it further enacted:"
"That the colored inhabitants of this State, except Indians not taxed by this Constitution, shall be subject to a tax upon the *ad valorem* principle; *Provided*, The General Assembly, in its discretion, shall not see proper to tax them upon the *per capita* principle, in which latter case they shall not be taxed more than white persons subject to a capitation tax; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore provided by law in cases of bodily infirmity." And further, amend enacting clause by inserting after the word "that," these words, to wit: "clause 2, section —, article 4 of amended constitution, &c."
The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 33.
Mr. Walkup demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:
Messrs. Davis, Gorrell, McDonald, Miller, Ramsay, Walkup and Worth—7.

Those who voted in the negative, are:
Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Boyd, Blount, Brown, Cherry, Cowper, Cunningham, Dobson, Donnell, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, Mills, Person, Pitchford, POOL, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Turner, Whitaker and Williams—33.

These are *some few* of the inconsistencies of Mr. Pool and the party of which he is now the standard-bearer. To expose them all, would exceed the time and space we can afford to devote to them. If necessary, we may bring a few more forward for the amusement of the public.

The Necessity for Exertion.

Stimulated by sudden hope—tired of being in the minority—urged on by zealous leaders and inflamed by jealous opposition to Democracy, the Opposition party in North Carolina are making efforts of the most extraordinary kind—efforts greater than they have ever made since 1840. Spurious reports of discussions between Messrs. Ellis and Pool, made up from the Correspondence of an Opposition paper—garbled representations of facts from the Comptroller's report—bare-faced assumptions mixed up with adroit sophistries, have been scattered broadcast in the shape of "documents." A friend from a neighboring county, assures us that every settlement in his county was flooded with such stuff of which people are beginning to be tired.

But we want now to speak to Democrats—to show them the necessity of being up and doing;—their opponents are always sure to take hold of every new and plausible hobby by which to ride into power, and they seldom fail to make a temporary impression among the more excitable population of the towns, while the citizens of the country, acting upon the sober second thought, proceed more coolly, and are seldom or never carried away by these winds of doctrine.

It is to the conservative and thinking men, both in town and country, that we now particularly address ourselves. The day of election is rapidly approaching, and will very soon be with us. There is no time to be lost. Exertion should be the order of the day from now until the going down of the sun on the first Thursday in next month. There is always a large reserve of conservative Democratic strength in every precinct of every county of the State, which, if called upon and brought forward, can decide any contest. We call upon the counties of the Cape Fear and the Neuse districts in particular, and also upon those of the State generally, to come up manfully to work for the Democratic State ticket, both for Governor and Legislature. Vote for Sheriffs as warmly as you please, but don't forget Ellis and the Legislature.

A Unit.

The Democracy of North Carolina is closing up its ranks and is fast becoming a unit alike in state and national politics. This is as it should be. We can all find sufficient employment in fighting the Opposition, without turning our weapons against each other. It is our duty as Democrats and brethren, to bear and forbear—to avoid recriminations, to be slow to find fault with each other, but prompt to defend our common cause.

The Democratic press is now a unit in support of Breckinridge and Lane—the Democratic people are also prepared to go as one man. The electoral ticket, without an exception, is unanimous, as it ought to be. All bickering should now cease. All personal feelings and rivalries, all criminations and recriminations should be dropped.

Last week, all the Democratic papers of the State, with the exception of our respected cotemporaries of the Raleigh Standard and Newbern Enquirer, had hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane, and the latter paper had announced its preference that way, so that now, since the Standard has taken its position for our candidates, the Democratic press of the State is absolutely a unit.

Governor Ellis.—Why Should He not be Re-elected?

What has Governor Ellis done, or what has he left undone, that he should not be re-elected to the position which he now so worthily occupies? What duty has he neglected? To what section or interest has he proved unfaithful? In what respect have the interests or the credit of North Carolina suffered under the present Democratic Administration of her affairs or finances? These would be questions which it would be hard for the opponents of Governor Ellis or of the Democratic party to answer. If they speak candidly, his most bitter opponents must give him credit for a faithful and able discharge of his official duties. Then, why this "wild hunt" for his defeat and extermination, save for party purposes—for party ends—to operate upon subsequent elections? Will the people of the State generally—the Democratic people in particular—suffer a true and tried public servant to be sacrificed to suit any such combination? to promote any such ends? Justice and fair dealing alike forbid! Come out and support ELLIS and the Democratic Legislative tickets in the several counties! Let every Democrat do his duty, and the cause will be safe.

Democrats take Notice!

The *Herald* of Tuesday makes an appeal in favor of the defeat of Governor Ellis, because of its effect upon the pending presidential election to take place in November. It argues that the defeat of Ellis will be a blow struck at Breckinridge and Lane, and Breckinridge and Lane are the men whom the Opposition fear. We call the attention of all Democrats to this fact. The Opposition aim a blow, not simply at Governor Ellis but also at the Democratic party of the country through him—they aim a blow at our National as well as our State candidates. They proclaim the condition of Breckinridge and Lane as "utterly hopeless," and yet bend all their efforts against these utterly hopeless people!—They charge *disunion* upon the Democracy of the Southern States because they demand simply the equal rights to which their respective States individually and collectively are entitled. The nominations of Breckinridge and Lane are *not* disunion nominations—they are not sectional nominations—their supporters are neither disunionists nor sectionalists.

Remember, brother Democrats, that the opponents of your party and your principles proclaim that they are going to make this State the battle-ground—that they seek to overthrow Governor Ellis in order that the effect of Pool's election may be "incalculable" in its power of affecting the Presidential election adversely to your hopes and your wishes. "Warn the committees." See every man—rouse every precinct. Your opponents are thoroughly organized and completely roused. They never were more so. They are leaving no stone unturned; yea, relying upon your apparent apathy—we fear more than apparent apathy—and conscious of their own complete preparation, they have already assumed a tone of boastful confidence. Eternal vigilance is the price of success, as of liberty. No party can afford to repose on its laurels or rest satisfied merely by recounting past victories. The contest is again upon us. We have the strength;—shall we exert it? That is the question.

Davidson College.

Last week the annual commencement exercises came off at this flourishing institution. A correspondent of the Charlotte *Bulletin*, giving an account of the proceedings, says of those of Wednesday:

"After a short recess the audience again assembled to hear the annual oration to be delivered before the two Literary Societies by Hon. S. J. Person, of Wilmington. The State-wide reputation of this gentleman, as a learned judge and profound scholar, renders it unnecessary to speak at length of the merits of his oration. The address was a profound and a classical oration, interspersed with flashes of original wit and humour."

Editorial Change.

In Monday's issue of the Wilmington *Daily Herald*, Messrs. C. E. & R. Burr announce their retiracy from the Editorship and Proprietorship of that paper, having disposed of the whole concern to A. M. Waddell, Esq.

We part with the Messrs. Burr with the kindest feelings. During their comparatively short experience of what they so truly designate as "the cares, perplexities and confinement of a daily publication," our intercourse with them has been unmarred by the existence of any unpleasant feelings or the occurrence of a single disturbing incident. We trust that in whatever other field of labor they may select as more congenial to their feelings and inclinations, they may meet with all the success that reasonable men have a right either to hope for or desire.

With the new Editor and Proprietor, Mr. Waddell, we have been acquainted for some years. While knowing him to be a political opponent, we have always respected him as a gentleman and a friend. We feel confident that nothing in the future will disturb the cordial personal relations heretofore existing between us, but that all our discussions, although conducted with the earnestness of opposing partisans, will yet be marked by the mutual courtesy of gentlemen. Mr. Waddell, we need hardly say, possesses all the talent and cultivation necessary to enable him to succeed. We cannot wish success to his politics, but to him, personally, as an individual and an Editor, we can do so most heartily and freely.

Opposition Authority on "Ad Valorem."—What it Means.

The Greensborough *Patriot*, a strong and leading Opposition, *ad valorem* paper, in an article on this subject explaining it says:—

"Above, we have stated what we understand to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY is to be TAXED according to its value, not only land and negroes, but HORSES, COWS, SHEEP and HOGS, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to 'discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens.' *This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool*, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West."

So said the editor just after having had a conversation with Mr Pool.

Mr. Gorrell, the opposition Senator from Guilford made a speech in the last Legislature in which he made use of the following language:—

"There is also a large amount of FURNITURE, plate, carriages and buggies, WAGONS, CARTS, and FARMING TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS, MERCHANDIZE, bank stock, money at interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, *but which would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system of taxation.*"

Mr. Gorrell is a warm supporter of Mr. Pool.

In the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Pool, as the same are reported in the Raleigh Register, we find the following:—

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860.—"Mr. Turner of Orange, moved to take the vote on Ad Valorem, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c.
Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which was accepted. The amendment of Mr. Turner was then adopted.
Mr. Henry, of Bertie, then moved a reconsideration of the amendment, entering his protest against it.
Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, seconded Mr. Henry.
Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it.
The motion to reconsider prevailed.
Not being withdrawn, the amendment was rejected.
The question then recurring on the passage of the Ad Valorem resolution, it passed almost unanimously.

These extracts, all from high Opposition authority, show what is meant by discrimination in favor of industrial pursuits. It means heavy taxes on goods brought into the State for sale for the benefit of capitalists investing in factories. It does *not* mean exemption of stock, farming implements or the like "small matters," as household "truck."

Virginia.

The State Executive Committee of the Democratic party have decided upon calling the party together in Convention, on the 16th of August, at Charlottsville, to devise means for the union and harmony of the party in this State. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Two members of the committee, Messrs. Rives and Harman, have also issued a call upon the friends of Mr. Douglas to meet in Convention at Staunton on the 16th August.

The two Canventions meeting thus on the same day but at different places, it is hoped, will be able to effect some measure of union that will preserve the State organization.

The State will look to the patriotic men who will compose these two Conventions to harmonise the party, to allay the divisions that now exist, and to take those measures which shall defeat Bell and Everett in Virginia.

These Conventions will have before them a *domestic State* division, in each branch of which are good and true Virginia Democrats, who have acted together in the past, and whose active co-operation will be required in the future. To harmonize and unite these divisions is the purpose and object of these Conventions, and the means of effecting this is the abandonment of all acrimony and harshness in the discussions that precede the meeting of these Conventions."

NEW FLOUR.—The first lot of Flour from new Wheat received here this season, arrived last evening per W. & W. R. R. from Cabarrus county, and is consigned to Messrs. W. H. McRary & Co. See advertisement.

IRON.—The Norwegian Brig Prince Albert arrived here last evening from Sunderland, Eng., with 230 tons of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

☞The Norfolk "Day Book" says that there were from 800 to 1,000 persons at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, on Sunday last.

Supreme Court Opinions.

The following opinions of the Supreme Court, were delivered on Monday the 9th of July:

By Pearson, C. J. In Jones v Clark from Edgecombe; Judgment reversed. In Mizell v Jones, in equity, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. In Scofield v VanBokkelen, in equity, from New Hanover; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Whitfield v Whitfield, in equity from Wayne; dismissed as to Hill—decree against defendant, Whitfield. In McDaniel v McDaniel, in equity, from Jones. In McRae v Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Co., in equity, from Cumberland, declaring there is no error in decretal order. In Lutterloh v same, in equity, from Cumberland, declaring there is no error in the decretal order. In Pemberton v same in equity from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order. In Pemberton v same in equity from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error. In Fairbairn v Williams in equity, from Craven, exception because interest is not charged, is all owed the exception as to the attorney fee allowed.

By Battle, J. In Burnett v Thompson, overruled—no error in the Judgment. In Swann v Swann, in equity, from New Hanover; decree affirmed. In Nunnery v Averett, in equity, from Cumberland; In McKinnon v Mims, in equity from Cumberland overruling the demurrer. In Jerkins v Mitchell in equity from Craven; plaintiff entitled to the purchase money with interest. In Rogers v. Birchhouse in equity, from Martin.

By Manly, J. In Wright v Howe, from New Hanover, affirming the Judgment. In Doe ex. dem. Overton v Cranford, from Montgomery; venire de novo.—In Dibbie v Aycock in equity, from Lenoir, injunction dismissed. In Taylor v. Murray, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with cost. In Chambler v Strickland, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. In Gay v Baker, in equity, from Franklin.

Raleigh Press.

SAND CRACKS IN HORSES FEET.—As a cure for sand cracks in horses' feet, I will tell you what cured a horse I owned for a year after he recovered, and had perfect feet—although I have seen blood ooze from both fore feet when he moved. Take a wide chisel, 1⅛ inches is the best, place it at right angles with a crack just above the hoof, and strike it a smart blow with a mallet or hammer. If the crack is a bad one, draw it together with screws put in diagonally between the shoe and top of the hoof—keep the shoe on, the hoof damp, so as to make it grow, and give the horse rest for a few days, and you will see the crack grow out as the hoof forms about it. If the chisel is driven to the bottom of the crack, which is generally not over half an inch, the horse must not be driven hard or trotted fast for at least three weeks. After I sold the horse I spoke of, he was taken to New York and put in livery. I saw him a year afterwards, and his feet were sound yet.

JAMES THOMPSON.
Rose Hill, near Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Country Gentleman.

DOUGLAS IN DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, July* 14.—The long talked of Douglas county meeting called here this afternoon was a total failure. Nobody present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 16th, 1860.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre, arrived at this port on Saturday night last. She brings dates to the 4th instant.

Heenan and Col. Capriani came passengers in her.—The latter comes for the purpose of making arrangements for Prince Napoleon's visit to this country.

Garibaldi has formed a new ministry.

There has been numerous failures in English leather houses.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 4th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the past three days 25,000 bales—prices irregular and former quotations barely maintained. Flour has declined 6d a 1s. Wheat declined 1 a 2d.

Corn declined 6d. a 1s., and holders are pressing on the market. Rice steady. Rosin steady at 4s 5d. a 4s. 6d Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal at 32s. a 32s. 6d. Consols closed at 93⅜ a 93½.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 4th, with telegraphic advices *via* Queenstown to the 5th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 5.—Sales of cotton for two days reached 20,000 bales—the market closing with a declining tendency, and prices very irregular—some circulars say there has been a decline of ⅛d. for the week. Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions are very dull.

EXPLOSION.

NORFOLK, VA., July 12th, 1860.

Yesterday the boiler at Graves' Saw and Plaining Mill exploded, injuring property to the amount of four thousand dollars. Mr. Graves and three others were injured.

REPORTED DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN VA.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12th, 1860.

It is currently reported that the friends of Judge Douglas will hold a convention to nominate a ticket in this State, (Virginia.)

New York Markets.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1860.

Cotton firm—sales of 1000 bales. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1c. Corn declining; mixed 61 a 62c.; Western yellow 65c. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36 a 39c. per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 50. Rice market generally unchanged.

For the Journal.

BLADEN COUNTY, JULY 12TH, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: I notice in a late number of the Herald, a letter from Bladen, purporting to give a history of political affairs in this county.

This matter is so perfectly well understood *here*, that it would not be noticed at all, but for some effect it might have beyond the limits of the county.

This sapient correspondent indulges in such classic phrases as "sweeping the county with a perfect rush;" the "Democrats look sad," candidates being "used up," and other such ridiculous nonsense. And what is remarkable, he makes these assertions with as much boldness and effrontery as if he was entitled to *vote*.

Now, I have seen men of both parties who heard the discussion referred to at Bryan Swamp, and they differ materially in regard to the statement of the Herald's correspondent. It will be news to them that anybody was particularly "used up."

The general impression seemed to be, that *all* the candidates acquitted themselves well. They discussed the question of *Ad Valorem* in a friendly and courteous manner, and the friends of each appeared well pleased at their efforts.

As to the Democrats at Bryan Swamp "going it strong" for anybody except the Democratic candidate, it is a matter that will be tested at the election; and the same remark might apply to other portions of the county.

There is but little excitement, it is true. The fact is, we are not an exciteable people. But if I am not greatly mistaken, the Democratic majority in Bladen will be about as usual, the predictions of this sage Prophet to the contrary notwithstanding.

Before this precious modern Junius attempts again to impose upon the gentlemanly Editors of the Herald, it would be well for him to return to the nursery and there tarry a while, until his beard grows longer. WHITE OAK.

For the Journal.

Examination.

It is the custom throughout the land to "puff" the Commencement of Colleges and High Schools, but out in the country, where the young idea is just beginning to shoot, nobody speaks a word in favor of the industry and labor of those engaged in an humbler sphere of the same cause.—Such is not right, and the same is the reason why so many are trying to go higher and higher to get into public notice.

The most beautiful picture I ever beheld, is a *kind and* faithful teacher nestled in some snug little cottage house with a prattling brood, each eager and striving to stand head in his class; the little fellow crying and rubbing his eyes because he is 'cut down,' and at the next round laughing through his tears because he gets head. Colleges will speak for themselves, and besides that, it is not to the interest of the mass to know how this institution is flourishing, or how many Alumni that College turns out annually. Our Common Schools and country Academies are the ones in which our people are interested, and as such should be noticed to the public. All men are not able to send their children to College, but each and every one may have a good school at home.

The exhibition referred to took place on the 14th, in honor of the beautiful and accomplished teacher, Miss Mary Newel, and her twenty-five or thirty pupils of both sexes. Such a School and examination surely deserves praise, for the exercises bore marks of *work*, both on the part of teacher and pupil. A new era is dawning in Sampson, and ere long her sons and daughters will be the richest of the wise, and the wisest of the rich. If our country was filled with teachers of the same stamp, knowledge would soon come to the door of every man. Little children five and six years old spelling in four syllables, and reciting speeches with the confidence of a statesman, are not to be found every day.

The morning on which the above took place was beautiful, being cloudy without the least prospect of rain. The exercises commenced at the usual time, with a large audience of beautiful damsels and flashy young gents. Being seated by one of the fairest of the fair, who had good sense enough to pay strict attention with a casual remark, time passed rapidly, and before I knew it, *play time* came and dinner was announced. That dinner was good, and deserves the praise of the most fastidious epicure. The evening was spent in reading compositions and declamation.

The Valedictory was by a beautiful little Miss of twelve or thirteen summers, written in such elegant style, and read with such grace as to bring applause from the whole company. All hail to the success of the teacher, for it is a noble calling. A YOUNG MAN.

Clinton,

From the New York Dispatch, October 1, 1859.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—A new invention has recently appeared, which, although useful to every body, is specially claimed by the Ladies, as being exactly suited to their wants and requirements. They are delighted with Spalding's Prepared Glue. It brings up no disagreeable associations of sticky glue-pots and stifling odors, but is merely a clear transparent liquid, in a pretty little bottle, with a small accompanying brush, fit to stand on the daintiest toilet table in all the land, with Cologne and Perfume bottles. And so useful it proves, too, if any accident happens to the ten thousand and little knick-nacks that ladies delight in. No sending to the manufacturer for repairs, at an expence scarcely less than would attend the purchase of a new article. A few of the Crystal drops, skillfuly applied by fair fingers, will set all right. For furniture, for workboxes, for *every thing*, it is a perfect little family physician! The amount of money that one of these bottles can save in a month, would seem almost incredible, and Ladies rely on their Prepared Glue as a sort of magician that can effect every thing! And they *know*, too. When any article of domestic reform meets the enthusiastic sanction at their hands that Spalding's Prepared Glue has received, you may be pretty sure it is something worth having on your closet shelf!

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

Let it be Remembered,

That John Bell, of Tennessee, the opposition candidate for President, voted, in 1836 and 1838, for the reception of abolition petitions by Congress, and that he *was the only Southern member* who thus voted against his section.

Let it be remembered, that whenever this subject was brought before Congress, John Bell voted *always* side by side with John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, rank abolitionists.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell voted against the repeal of that odious restriction upon the South—the Missouri Compromise—and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that the American party of Georgia in Convention, declared that any man thus voting is unworthy of Southern confidence or of association with any political party at the South.

Let it be remembered, That John Bell voted for the admission of California, voting against such men as Berrien, Barnwell, of S. C., Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson and others, and with such men as Chase, of Ohio, Hamlin, of Maine, Seward, of New York, and Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Let it be remembered, that in 1858, John Bell, then a Senator in Congress, *voted against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution*, and that all the States at the South had previously declared *that a refusal to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a violation of a "great and plain" Constitutional right.*

Let it be remembered, that John Bell has repeatedly, within the last two years, announced publicly that he WOULD COALESCE WITH THE BLACK REPUBLICANS to save the Union.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell has lately been interrogated by a committee, appointed by a large and respectable convention of the opposition party of Alabama, as to whether he is in favor of the protection of the rights of slave property in the territories, and that *he refused to answer.*

Let it be remembered, that John Bell was *prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Black Republican nomination at Chicago.*

Let it be remembered, that the platform of the party who nominated John Bell is, as far as it goes, *identical with that of the Black Republican party*, both professing to sustain the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett, the Opposition candidate for Vice President, subscribed to a testimonial to Charles Sumner, the notorious abolitionist and foul-mouthed calumniator of the South, after he was *justly* caned by the lamented Brooks.

Let it be remembered, that this same Edward Everett said in a letter written long afterwards, that he *agreed with his slanderous liar, Sumner, "in the same line of argument,"* which argument was an attempt to prove that *Southern slaveholders was inhuman, immoral, dishonest and dishonorable.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring the right of Congress to *abolish* slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that Congress *ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery* in the District of Columbia.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that the *rights of humanity, the laws of justice*, and the common good alike, demand suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District of Columbia.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett, voted for a resolution declaring that *Congress has*, by the Constitutional power to *abolish slavery in the territories of the United States.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that *no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union whose Constitution or form of Government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that *Congress has*, by the Constitutional power to *abolish the traffic of slaves between the States of the Union*, and that *the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett has been denounced by citizens of Alabama, in the hope that he would repudiate this record, *and he has not only failed, but refused to do it.*

Let it be remembered, that John Bell, of Tennessee, a native of a Slave State, but all his life long a friend and ally of the North, has been selected as a fit and proper candidate to run on the ticket with Edward Everett, whose record *is fairly stated in the foregoing paragraphs.*

With all these facts staring them in the face, can Southern men vote for Bell and Everett?

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the 4th District.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column, that the Executive Committee which met at Kittrell's Springs yesterday appointed for Electors this, the 4th district, the Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville; for assistant electors, Messrs. Carter B. Harrison of Wake and W. F. Green of Franklin. It will also be seen that the Committee passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, in the same language used by our New Hanover men at a recent meeeting.

We learn that all of the appointees are Breckinridge and Lane men.—*Raleigh Press*, 17th.

Indiana Politics—Breckinridge Movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA., July 14.—The county convention of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane assembled at the Courthouse to-day, and organized by electing Judge Miles Morrison president, with several vice-presidents and secretaries. Resolutions endorsing Breckinridge and Lane were adopted. Speeches were made by Judge Morrison, Hon. A. B. Carlton and others.

VIRGINIA ENTERPRISES.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says that a firm in that city has an invoice of trunks and trunks, packed and ready for shipment to Hong Kong, China. The same firm are in daily expectation of another order from Asia, and expect to ship fifteen thousand pairs of shoes to Hong Kong in the course of a few weeks.

Wonder where the shoes were made?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY.—Congress passed an act in 1845, "to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice-President throughout the States of the Union." This act fixes the election on the "Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November"—which this year is the 6th day of the month. All the electors must be chosen or appointed on that day, except in case of the filling of vacancies in the Electoral College, or where a State has failed to elect an election on the day designated.

Fire in New York—One Hundred and Fifty Families Houseless.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Some thirty or forty wooden buildings, mainly dwellings on Pig alley and Washington street, were burnt to-day at noon. They were mostly occupied by cartmen, whose horses were at work at the time, and thus escaped. One hundred and fifty families are made houseless by the disaster. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

This Hair Coloring is one of the singular inventions of modern times, and, in its way deserves a prominent niche in the great storehouse of modern improvements. Every triumph of Art over Nature is curious, and often highly suggestive. When the vessels of the scalp become old, and no longer perform their functions—worn out as it were by the labors of the brain, generated often by active mental efforts and excitements, nature marks the decay with a growth of gray or white hair. Here Heimstreet's Hair Restorative comes in, and *a few applications restore the* vessels of the scalp to their original health.—*Troy Budget.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
June 21st, 1860 246-1m—44-1m

TURNIP SEED—TURNIP SEED.

FROM D. LANDRETH & SON, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country. For sale by

WALKER MEARES,
July 16. 45 Market street.
266-tf—47-3t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded o again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.
April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

APPOINTMENTS.

A. J. Jones, the candidate to represent the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Peacock's, Columbus county,	Friday,	6th July.
Gum Swamp, "	Saturday,	7th "
Pate's, "	Monday,	9th "
Fair Bluff, "	Tuesday,	10th "
Pine Log, Bladen	Wednesday,	11th "
French's Creek, "	Thursday,	12th "
Rowell's, Brunswick	Friday,	13th "
Town Creek, "	Saturday,	14th "
Smithville, "	Monday,	16th "
Lockwood's Folly, "	Wednesday,	18th "
Shallotte, "	Thursday,	19th "
Waccamaw, "	Friday,	20th "
Hickory Hill, Columbus	Saturday,	21st "
Lee's, "	Monday,	23d "
Tatum's, "	Tuesday,	24th "
Elizabethtown, Bladen,	Wednesday,	25th "
Hollow, "	Thursday,	26th "
White Oak, "	Friday,	27th "
Beaverdam, "	Saturday,	28th "
Reaves's, "	Monday,	30th "
Parker's Store, "	Tuesday,	31st "
Colly, "	Wednesday,	1st Aug.

July 12. 262&46-tf

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

HATHAWAY & CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 1	Wilmington, Front st. and 5th st.	
" 7 and 8,		Whiteville.
" 14 and 15,		Onslow.
" 21 and 22,		Smithville.
" 28 and 29,		Sampson.
August 4 and 5,		Duplin.
" 11 and 12,		Bladen.
" 18 and 19,		Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.
May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. WALKER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BALLENTON.

In the Front Street M. E. Church, on Thursday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Long, Mr. CHARLES W. HAWES to Miss MARY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the late Jesse J. Bowden.

In this town, on the evening of the 12th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. ANDREW J. JOHNSON, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Mr. Henry M. Bishop.

In Duplin County, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. PATRICK C. OATES, of Magnolia, to Miss KATE E. CARLTON, daughter of Mr. Henry Carlton, of Duplin County.

DIED.

In Columbus county, on the evening of the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN YATES, aged 64 years, 5 months and 14 days. Thus has past away the name of one dearly beloved by his family and friends, leaving a widow and six children, and a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of a dear companion and beloved father. COM.

In Onslow County, N. C., near Jacksonville, on the 29th June, 1860, Mrs. HESTER MELTON, widow of Solomon Melton, deceased, aged 91 years.

On the 7th inst., at his residence near Boon, Johnston co., Mr. T. H. WHITLEY, aged about 48 years.

In Suwanee county, Florida, July 5th, 1860, THOMAS EDWARD, aged 2 years 4 months and 18 days, son of Thomas H. and Sophia F. Lane, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

In Green County, N. C., on the 10th of July, of organic disease of the Heart, Miss PRUDENCE L. COX.

In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., GEORGE M. WHITE, aged 32 years 3 months and 1 day.

Unto the withering hand of death even the generous and noble must yield.

RECEIVED, Another lot of Patent Wire Mosquito Frames. For sale by C. POLVOGT,
July 18. Corner Front and Princess sts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executors, in pursuance of the last will and testament of the late John H. Sanls, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, the undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recover.

DAVID McINTYRE.
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
July 9th, 1860. 262-2t—46-2t*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Royal Havana Lottery, of June 28th, 1860:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
27,728	$100,000	6,548	$30,000	17,647	$10,000
15,285	50,000	18,034	20,000		

Numbers—2,417, 4,410, 4,722, 4,812, 5,039, 6,136, 7,235, 7,922, 8,195, 8,631, 9,192, 9,270, 10,444, 10,840, 11,223, 11,809, 11,358, 12,110, 13,015, 13,412, 17,363, 17,594, 18,031, 18,162, 18,470, 18,525, 18,988, 19,481, 21,189, 21,225, 21,450, 21,789, 21,955, 22,602, 23,602, 23,613, 24,131, 24,650, 25,212, 24,567, 26,195, 26,915, 26,932, 27,436, 27,544, 27,708, 27,944, 28,919, 28,993, 29,285—$1000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 17th of July. For particular see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ.
July 16th, 1860. 266&47-1t

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S

SELECT SPICES.

Guaranteed not only

ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,

but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,

BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,

as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&25-tf 181 Pearl street, New York.

W. E. GARRETT & SONS,

EXTENSIVE SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,

WORKS ESTABLISHED IN 1783, and still continued at their ancestral residence in the State of Delaware. Shipping Office No. 246 So. Front St., Philadelphia.

From their long experience in the business they are enabled to produce an article of surpassing quality, which can be obtained of the principal wholesale Druggists and Grocers in the cities of the United States.

July 19th, 1860. 47-6m

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.

THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.

July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

NICK OF THE WOODS FOR SALE.

WISHING to move West and change my business, I now offer one of the best bargains ever offered to the stock raising public. This horse took the first premium at the State Fair of North Carolina in 1858, as thorough bred stock. *NICK OF THE WOODS* is a beautiful chestnut sorrell, six years old, full sixteen hands high, possessing great muscular power, superior bone and fine action, and as for form and beauty is not surpassed by any horse in the State. This horse has served the public two years in the vicinity of Faison's Depot, N. C., and has given entire satisfaction. For further particulars address the subscriber at Lenox Castle, N. C., or Samuel R. Ireland at Faison's Depot, N. C. The horse may be found at Samuel R. Ireland's, near Faison's Depot.

T. H. BOSWELL.
July 19th, 1860. 47-2t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to me as Executor of Geo. Fennell, deceased, are requested to pay the same by the first day of September next. All notes unpaid at that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. O. FENNELL, Ex'r.
July 19. 47-3t

BAPTIST SEMINARY AT WARSAW.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the first of August.

The following classes will be formed immediately on the opening of the session:

PRIMARY CLASS.
COMMERCIAL CLASS:

In which young men, desiring to be fitted for practical business, will receive the necessary instruction.

TEACHERS' CLASS:

For the benefit of those who contemplate Teaching.

COLLEGE CLASS:

For those who wish to be fitted for Wake Forest, or any other College.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL COOKERY:

In which twenty lessons will be given, and appropriate experiments made, in Practical Cookery.

Young ladies will also be taught, at their option, how to cut and fit plain garments, and needle work as applied to plain sewing, either with sewing machine or by hand.

Drawing, Painting, and Music, taught in perfection.

GOVERNMENT:

We have but one Rule. It may be found in Matt. 7th Chap., 12th verse.

Our number, for the present, will be limited to Eighty, it being the intention of the Principals to devote themselves wholly to the supervision and instruction of the pupils committed to their care.

W. B. JONES,
Mrs. DELIA W. JONES.
Miss MARY J. NEWELL.
July 19, 1860. 47-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with a good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

CENSUS NOTICE.

THE CENSUS Taken for the proposed new county of Lillington, has been completed. If there should be any person or persons omitted, the subscriber requests them to address him at Colvin's Creek. It is very desirable to have the list as correct as it can be made.

J. L. MOORE.
Colvin's Creek, New Hanover Co., July 19, 1860.—47-2t

NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.

JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860. 180x33—1y

SUNDRIES.

70 HHDS. Prime Muscovado Molasses;
60 bbls. choice New Orleans Syrup;
150 sacks Marshall's and Ashton's Salt;
45 chests Green and Black Teas—in 5 and 10 lb. packages;
20 hhds. choice Cincinnati Sides and Shoulders;
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;
250 kegs Nails—all sizes;
30 casks fresh beat Charleston Rice;
50 bbls. choice large new Herring. For sale by
July 18. HATHAWAY & CO.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address

Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-11O

GILT MOULDINGS, Ornamented and Plain, Oval Frames, all sizes, on hand and for sale by

C. POLVOGT,
July 18. Corner Front and Princess sts.

WHITE AND BLACK CURLED HAIR, on hand. Matresses, Bolsters and Pillows made to order at short notice. All sizes of Moss and Shuck Matresses constantly on hand and for sale by C. POLVOGT,
July 18. Corner Front and Princess sts.

WALL PAPER—WALL PAPER.

THE Largest and cheapest stock in the State. Paper-Hanging done at the shortest notice, by

C. POLVOGT,
July 18. Corner Front and Princess sts.

PER STEAMER PARKERSBURG.

THE Latest style of Gentlemen's Trunks. The Fashionable "Victoria" Ladies' Trunk. All the new style of Bags. A splendid variety of Valises. Beautiful specimens of Ladies' Reticules. A fine display of Ladies' Hat Boxes. In addition to these, we have a magnificent assortment of Goods in the Trunk line. Those desirous of saving time and money, will pay a visit to

WILSON'S
Harness, Trunk, Saddle, Leather and Oil Establishment,
July 18. No. 5 Market street, near the wharf.

BY THE STEAMSHIP PARKERSBURG.

WE RECEIVED this morning by the Parkersburg,
Choice Goshen Butter;
Smoked Beef;
City Mess Pork. For sale by
July 18. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

LIVES OF GREAT MEN.

AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.
Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Randall;
The Youth of Jefferson;
Boswell's Life of Johnson;
Life of Andrew Jackson, by Parton;
Life of Aaron Burr, " "
Spark's Life of Franklin;
Public and Private History of Louis Napoleon;
Irving's Life of Gen. Geo. Washington, 5 vols.;
Life of Gen. Marion, by Simms;
Weem's Life of Gen'l Washington;
Weem's Life of Franklin;
Weem's Life of Marion;
Life and Labors of Rev. Daniel Baker;
Life of Gen'l Havelock, by J. T. Headley;
Memoirs of Robt. Houdin;
Life of Gen. Stephenson, by Smiles.

All of the above works can be read with interest during these long and hot days. Call soon before they are gone.
July 18th, 1860.

FOR PLANTATION WEAR.

PLANTERS AND FARMERS will find a large assortment of Plantation Hats at MYERS & MOORE'S.
150 Dozen Palm Leaf;
100 Dozen Canada Straw;
100 Dozen Malaga braid;
Canton braid—Benett & Webster Hats.

Our entire summer stock is now offered at REDUCED PRICES. We must sell straw goods at some price.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to look through the goods.

The styles and the prices we offer at 34 Market Street.

34 Market St., 2 doors below the
" City Clothing Store,
MYERS & MOORE.
July 18.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 25	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 35	@	1 80
New	2 00	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	12½	@	14½
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	0	@	00
strict mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	7¼	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 50	@	7 60
Superfine	7 25	@	7 35
Fine	7 00	@	7 10
Cross	6 75	@	6 85
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60	00	
Super. Lime	@50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75	@	82½
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.			4½ @ 4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 25
N. River	1 00	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	80	@	85
do. in store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	2 40	@	2 60
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 40
Hard	0 00	@	1 20
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	3 00	@	4 00
do. No. 1	50	@	2 25
do. No. 2	20	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	35½	@	37½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do	80	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½	@	14
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	21 00	@	22 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	25	@	45
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	95	@	1 00
do. fm store	1 05	@	1 15
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Flour	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞On last Thursday night we left here for Charleston—at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning we got back.—We did not see the country between here and Florence. We heard that the cotton might be called scattering.—Between Florence and Charleston we saw some very good corn, but the most of the cotton made a poor showing. The weather had been rather too dry for the Turpentine to run freely—so the people said. Turpentine distilleries multiply along the line of the N. E. R. R., but it is observable that along its whole line, some 102 miles, there is no village at all, Kingstree, the seat of government for Williamsburg District, being some little distance to one side. It is a new country and may be brought out.

Traveling at night is much the most pleasant mode at this season of the year, and when *very* sleepy you *can* sleep, especially in one of the "sleeping cars," with inclined backs to the seats, and rests for the head. We have one complaint, however, to make of these head-rests;—for short men, and the majority of women and children they are not so useful as they might be. They strike said persons near the top of the head and bend the neck forward in an uncomfortable manner. On behalf of the short people, we go for a sliding scale. People under six feet may be reputable members of society. In the narrow passages between the sleeping cars, the ladies' hoops become queerly compressed. Having no chance to expand laterally, they become oblong and extended fore and aft in a remarkable and picturesque style not illustrated by any of the fashion plates. Hoops perform strange antics at such times and places.

They have built a new hotel at Florence, which is quite a handsome and well fitted up establishment, and a credit to all concerned. The table there set is good.

The contrast between Charleston in April and Charleston in July is remarkable. Then the pavement in front of the Institute Hall was almost impassable all day—up and down Meeting street men talked "platform," and the Northwest and the South, and the North and the East, and this delegation and that delegation. Now, the Hall is quiet and deserted. The Mills House, on the corner nearly opposite, is enjoying the dull season, and few steps resound through its empty corridors.—The balconies from which, during the Convention, excited speakers addressed excited crowds, night after night, are tenantless now. The Hibernian Hall building, where the Douglas men held high conclave—where old Col. Richardson, of Illinois, marched around among his forces, with a Barlow in one hand and half a plug of tobacco in the other, (the other half in his mouth,) is as still as the grave. The committee-room, near the Express office, where Yancey and Lamar and Judge Meek held forth, is closed. The burly and beef-eating form of Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, no longer struts along. The fiery Pugh, of Ohio, who does not look the man he is, no longer turns his keen eye around to scah the passers-by. All are gone; yet, as on Friday last we looked at the Hall wherein met the Democratic Convention, we could almost people every seat and recall every scene of the ten exciting days that we spent within its walls. We could see Cushing in the Chair, with his commanding presence—his metal buttons and his eye-glasses. We could almost hear John Cochran "rise to a question of a-u-rder." We could fancy Gaulden of Georgia, in his queer way, announcing himself the champion of the slave trade, or comparing his native African with those from Virginia, and dubbing the former "the noblest Roman of them all." We could imagine the New York delegation asking "more time to consult," in order that they might try on some new dodge—*they* played their game out and can never deceive anybody again. We can even fancy fat Dean Richmond flattering himself that he could humbug to the end with the help of his prime minister, Peter Cagger—by the way, the latter, when he cast the vote of New York gave it to "StelenA.Douglas."

Shall we ever forget Stewart of Michigan, who used his chair to stand on, not to sit upon—the fugle-man and whipper-in of the Ultra North-West? He is connected with a Copper Mining Company, hence his superfluous brass. Little Governor Stevens of Oregon, who made such an able report from the Committee on Credentials at Baltimore, was also a somewhat marked figure at Charleston. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, with his harsh voice, remarkably shaped bald head, clear sense and short neck, was also a marked man. We could while looking at the Hall, see every member of our own delegation—we could see the seceding Southern delegations, and recall the scenes of the memorable Monday afternoon, the seventh day of the Convention. We could hear old Pratt of Connecticut, cast 2½ votes for *Goothrie*. The whole thing opened before us "like a book."

Well, all that is past—would that it had eventuated differently. Charleston now is dull—nothing doing—nothing going forward in the steamers. No Yellow Fever, but several deaths from heat. The Charleston and New York steamers depend altogether upon passengers at this season and they *get them*, and will get them from the roads until some more reasonable through arrangement shall have been made by the lines composing the inland seaboard route. On Friday, in company with a friend, we paid a visit to the magnificent steamship Columbia, commanded by Captain Berry, the pioneer of the steamship trade in Charleston. The Columbia is 1800 tons and every way a noble and convenient vessel. Let us add from experimental knowledge, that Captain Berry knows how to live—he is, as he ought to be, popular with everybody.

The conductors on the Manchester Road are uniformly courteous. On the railroads of S. C., these officers are *very* dignified—most of them;—they are as "men under authority," they are "grand, gloomy and peculiar."

☞In two weeks from next Thursday, the elections will be held in this State for Governor, members of the State Legislature, and Sheriffs of the several counties.—To a great extent the canvass may be said to have closed; still it may be necessary to warn the public against misrepresentations and groundless reports.—Some of these reports are almost too ridiculous to require contradiction, as, for instance, that said to have been started by the Iredell Express, to the effect that Gov. Ellis was to retire from the canvass. The Express and those of its notion only wish he would.

Gov. Ellis has been and will be misrepresented to working-men, because, believing himself to have been personally attacked and opposed by a certain small squad of persons in Raleigh calling themselves the "Working Men's Association," he spoke with some natural bitterness about the course of this particular association towards him! That association consisted of some twenty persons, and the operations of those twenty persons were inimical to him and opposed to the principles he professed. Yet those twenty persons are to be magnified into "the working men of the State," and Governor Ellis is to be characterized as the opponent of working men. What bare-faced demagogueism and misrepresentation! Do those who employ it really think so meanly of the common sense of the working men of the State as to think they can be fooled by any such nonsense?

And then again, Mr. Pool, with his *ad valorem* bobby, is to be represented as the friend of equality, and Gov. Ellis is to be misrepresented as the opponent of equality. Look at it! The man who would tax every thing at the same rate—the luxuries of the rich no higher than the absolute necessaries of the poor—the superfluities of life, no higher than the appliances necessary to sustain existence—this man—Mr. Pool, is the great champion of *ad valorem* equality—the great friend of the working-man and the farmer, while Gov. Ellis who would graduate taxation with reference to the ability of each class of property to bear it—who would tax the luxuries higher than the necessary appliances for sustaining life—who would deal justly by the productive industry of the State, however represented, this man is put down as opposed to the interests of the working-man, the farmer and the merchant. Was there ever such a game played or tried to be played? Look at it.

☞Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance, which will be found in to-day's *Journal*, will amply repay a careful perusal. It disposes of the idle attempt to smother great issues affecting the highest interests of the country under a set of cant phrases as "intervention," "congressional slave code," etc. Mr. Breckinridge goes in truth and sincerity for *real* "non-intervention," non-intervention by territorial Legislatures as well as by congress.

We Want Unanimity.

If a man attempts to lift something weighing, say one hundred pounds, and his strength only equals ninety-five pounds, the something will not be lifted by him.—The five pounds short will keep the whole thing down. So in elections. United the Democratic party can certainly carry the State of North Carolina. It will be able to apply a surplus of power for this purpose.—This surplus will be represented by the majority obtained. This, of course, in the event of unanimity. But suppose this unanimity should not be obtained—suppose a few thousands should choose to set up for themselves as opposed to what is the clear choice of the majority of the party, these few thousands might represent that surplus power known as the Democratic majority—and although even then the Democratic party might remain strong, what would that strength avail if it just fell short of the whole amount of strength necessary. It would only render defeat the more mortifying by forcing us, while regretting failure, to feel that success could have been, and ought to have been, secured.

Should such a state of things as we have endeavored to picture arise out of the pertinacity of any member or members of the minority of the Democratic party in North Carolina, such member or members must feel that they have subjected themselves to an amount of responsibility, and that responsibility too, of the most unpleasant character.

North Carolina Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road was held in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on the 12th inst. Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, was called to the chair, and E. R. Stanly, of Craven, and Thos. Webb, of Orange, acted as secretaries.

John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, represented the State in the meeting. Mr. Thomas announced the following Directors for the ensuing year on the part of the State: D. M. Barringer, W. T. Dortch, R. P. Dick, P. C. Cameron, J. I. Shaver, P. B. Hawkins, Samuel Hargrave, and John D. Bellamy. The following Directors were elected on the part of the stockholders: Giles Mebane, of Alamance; C. F. Fisher, of Rowan; Alexander McRae, of New Hanover; and R. J. Ashe, of Orange.

From the report of the President and Directors, it appears that the total receipts of the Road for the previous year reached $427,104 87, being an increase over the receipts of the previous year, of $48,089 62. The expenses for the same time foot up $192,937 52; nett profits $234,167 32.

During the fiscal year just ended the State has been paid six per cent. on her preferred stock of one million. The State and stockholders have been paid the declared dividend of two per cent. on the remaining three millions of capital. The eight per cent. interest of twenty-seven thousand dollars has been paid in two instalments, and the regular instalments of twenty-five thousand dollars for the sinking fund of the bond debt set aside, making a sum total of payments last year of $172,000. That is,

For the six per cent. dividend to State	$60,000
For the 2 per ct. dividend to State and stockholders,	60,000
For interest on eight per cent. bonds,	27,000
For Sinking Fund,	25,000
	$172,000

The Board have also declared a dividend of three per cent. to State and stockholders, payable on and after the 12th of August.

In response to a proposition from the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, Messrs. V. C. Barringer, John W. Thomas, and Gov. Manly were appointed a committee to confer with said Board in relation to establishing a line of steamers from Morehead City.

WITHDRAWN.—The Iredell Express, bearing date of yesterday announces, upon what it considers good authority, that Gov. Ellis has withdrawn from the canvass, and that Hon. Burton Craige, of Rowan, has taken his place.

The above appears to be going the rounds of the opposition press. *There is not a word of truth in it*, nor has there ever been anything giving even the semblance of plausibility to any such report. It is manufactured out of the whole cloth. We cannot adequately characterize the originating or circulating of such unblushing fabrications by any language admissible into our columns.

Shooting Affray.

The Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*, of the 16th inst., says that "we learn through a passenger, that a shooting affray occurred on board the cars, on the N. C. R. R., between the conductor, Mr. —— Davidson, and one of the passengers, whose name we did not learn, in which the former was shot, and it is thought, dangerously wounded, by a passenger. We learn that the passenger and Mr. Davidson was talking about some baggage, when some offensive language was given to Mr. D., who resented it, whereupon he was shot. The perpetrator of the affair has been lodged in the Wake County Jail."

☞The *Herald* of yesterday thinks that it is all right for a voter to trade off his vote designed to be given for the candidate of his party and the representative of his principles, and transfer such vote to the opponent of all these, in order to obtain as an equivalent a vote for a personal friend for some other office. We need hardly comment upon such a proposition. It is only necessary to state it to show any one who looks at it fairly, that it is buying a vote for a personal friend, the consideration given being the sacrifice of political principle on the part of the party so buying. We think it is only necessary for our neighbors of the *Herald*, and all others, to look at the thing fairly, and they will agree with us.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

☞The Wilmington *Herald* appears wholly unable to understand the plainest language we can use. When we spoke of the Democrats of the County holding to a rigid account those who carried on the contests of professing Democratic aspirants for office at the expense and to the detriment of the Democratic candidate for Governor, we spoke of such as public men, as Democrats, who would assuredly be held, in that capacity, to a rigid account by the Democratic citizens of the county. We speak in a political sense. Everybody knows that a party does not admire those who sacrifice it to promote personal objects. The *Herald* of the 11th thought this swapping votes "a perfectly legitimate transaction."

We have seen it denied by an Opposition paper that there was a ratification meeting in Robeson. The good people of that county will know what reliance is to be placed upon a paper making such random assertions.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Our statement of the fact of the holding of the ratification meeting in Robeson was based upon information given us by two members of the Bar of high standing, who were there. Of course, having published what we thus knew to be true, we did not care to bother ourselves by noticing every unmannerly contradiction. We pay no attention to things of this kind, so habitual with the "Opposition paper" in question. It can take its course without affecting us in any way.

Ellis in the West.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting some friends from the West, who assure us that Gov. Ellis will lose no votes in that section. One of the gentlemen had been about a good deal, and had enjoyed good opportunities for forming a correct opinion. Mr. Fisher will be elected to the Senate from Rowan and Davie.

☞The Asheville News is out for Breckinridge and Lane. All the Democratic papers West of Raleigh have now taken this position. The same may be said of the East.

☞E. G. Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, is said to have declared himself for Breckinridge and Lane, at Elizabeth City, on Tuesday of last week.

John W. Moore, the Democratic Elector for the first Congressional district of this State, declared himself, on Saturday last, 7th inst., for Breckinridge and Lane.

PEACHES.—We have from Harper Williams, Esq., of Duplin county, some of the very nicest peaches we have seen for many a day—certainly they are the finest this year. Also some fine pears. Mr. W. has our thanks for his kind remembrance.

From the Fayetteville Courier.

At the late Special Term of the Superior Court, in the county of Robeson the undersigned was nominated by the Democratic party for the Senate, for the counties of Robeson and Richmond, and accepted the nomination with the proviso that he should be officially informed during that week, that Col. Walter L. Steele would not run for the said office. Having failed to receive official information on this point, he respectfully declines the nomination. ALEXANDER WATSON.

For the Journal.

NEAR KENANSVILLE, July 11th, 1860.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—In the absence of pen more wieldy, prodicient and descriptive, I have presumed to write a few lines relative to Kenansville, the celebration of the 4th of July, and of matters and things in general.

Kenansville, as you well know, is the Capital of Duplin, the banner county of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, and is no less celebrated and notorious for its architectural growth than are its inhabitants for their growth in morals, quietude, religious and educational advancement. There are four superb (I might say for a country village) Churches in the place, which decorate it in no small degree, and also, two magnificent temples of learning male and female—soon to be opened with Mr. Clement, of your county, at the head of the first; and the Rev. J. M. Sprunt, at the head of the latter; and with Captains such as these to command the old educational ships, to steer them clear of whirlpools, shoals and rocks; to unfurl the sails to propitious breezes, and cast anchor in times of danger or storms, can we not say to those who are athirst for knowledge, come hither and we will do you good; we will make your parents, &c., feel good, and will do this distracted world good? I, for one, think we can. A more sober, upright and high-minded set of people never lived all together than are the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity. I say this from a sense of honest conviction, and not to the prejudice or disparagement of any other place or set of people under the canopy of Heaven. The place is an healthy one, but I would in no wise have you believe that we are unlike other people,—not heir to disease; oh, no; God knows we are here or hereabouts, and he occasionally manifests that knowledge by visitations of sickness. I have heard of places where sickness is an entire stranger. Not so here. I consider it a recognition from on High to be visited by the hand of affliction, and I have oft thought that as the eagle poises on his pinions high in the aerial world preparatory to his rapid and sudden seizure upon his prey, so man is brought to poise upon the couch of suffering that his future course may be more unerring and straightforward. But enough of this, and to the celebration.

Old Frank's Band was in attendance, and at an early hour the tap of the drum brought forth to the parade ground two of the most beautiful military companies it has been my pleasure to look at in a long time: one, the Duplin Riflemen; the other, the Onslow Cavalry, which Company of the last part were the invited guests of the Company of the first part. The weather was oppressively warm, but nothing daunted they beat time and kept step to the music of the respected old Frank, as though the morning had been ushered in with the hoary frosts of autumn. This demonstrates very faintly what these gallant Companies would do in danger and soul trying times, in my mind, *gentlemen*. For me to attempt to describe the fine appearance of the two Companies, and the commendable soldier-like attention paid to all orders and commands, would be folly. In the (necessary) absence of the feeling, courteous and affable Captain of the Duplin Riflemen—John J. Whitehead—the command of the Company devolved upon the no less personage, (except physically,) Thos. Kenan, 1st Lieutenant, who drilled them most excellently, and whose capacity for enforcing prompt attention and willing obeyance to all commands, combined with kindness, is an enviable one. The Onslow Cavalry, under the command of Capt. E. W. Ward, demonstrated too plainly to admit of a doubt his military tact and skill, and his utility, should occasion require martial service, and with prepared men and a capacity for command, he carried his Company through the varied evolutions with ease and credit to himself and Company. When I say that these officers are gentlemen—civil and military—of the proper persuasion, I but do them justice; and were I not to say the same of the balance of the officers and privates of both Companies, I should prove recreant to my own feelings and convictions, and be treating them with gross injustice. Not being very conversant with military technicalities, I will content myself by saying, that the Companies with loaded muskets and pistols, with glistening sabres and bayonets, *made at* each other several times, (to give the civilians an idea I suppose of what would be what,) and would then retreat, without the slightest damage, I believe, except to shirt-collars and horse-blankets, the weather being warm, they fared but common. The Companies went through a vast variety of manœuvres with great credit and honor to themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. They were on parade some two or three hours, when the Baptist Church bell spoke in tones of small thunder that something else was on hand.

In a short time, and in military style, the Companies were seated in the Church, and were in readiness for the sumptuous feast which our gifted young townsman, J. D. Stanford, Esq., had prepared for the occasion in the way of an oration, and though he had been called on but the Saturday before, his speech was replete with sense and soul-stirring sentiments. The oration and other ceremonies occupied some hour or two, and were listened attentively to by the largest crowd, probably, ever assembled at Kenansville on a similar occasion.

Late in the afternoon, the Companies made a second display, which fully sustained the character of the morning parade. Still later, without the slightest overt act, or accident of any kind, the militans' parade was over, and then "*such a gitting up stars* you never didn't see" before as there was among the young folks, to get in readiness to pay homage at the shrine of ——. The large Masonic Hall, which has just been completed, or nearly so, was, at an early hour, illuminated with sperm, sheep-fat and cotton strings, and pretty soon old Frank was discoursing such melody as made e'en a man of my age feel like joining the "jovial dance." Up to that night I thought I had seen pretty women, pretty dancing, good-looking men and good fiddling; but when I ushered myself into the room, I felt bound to back down on the "previous question."

Had I been a married man, and left my wife at home, I should not have liked to have been there for fear that I might have gotten the broom-handle for going home at as late an hour as I should have gone, and for fear also, that I could not have obtained *a stand* to dance at where so much youthful beauty had met "to spend such glowing hours."

If anybody, Messrs. Editors, failed to get their full share of enjoyment on the occasion, it must have been the big man who paid two dollars to get to the party, walked in, looked around and observed, "d—d if this is any place for me," asked for his money back, didn't get it, whereupon he walked out, and without further ceremony went somewhere else. No complaint special was made though.

I hope we may all live to witness many, very many such occasions.

The *Ad Valorem* Egg won't batch this summer in Duplin.

Truly, &c., OBSERVER.

Condensed from the Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

Military Convention, Held at Goldsboro', July 11, 1860.

The delegates were formed into ranks by Capt. DeRosset, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, in front of Griswold's Hotel, and marched to the Court House, where, at 9¼ o'clock the Convention was called to order by Capt. Edmundson, on whose motion, Capt. Lewis, of the Elm City Riflemen, was appointed temporary chairman.

The Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. S. M. Frost.

Capt. Lewis, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, in a short, appropriate speech, handsomely apologizing for his youth and consequent inexperience in the duties devolving upon him.

On motion, J. A. Englehart, of the Edgecombe Guards, was appointed secretary.

Capt. Lewis having suggested the propriety of appointing a more experienced chairman, it was suggested that the senior officer present take the chair.

This gave rise to a running debate on military usage, in which several gentlemen pleasantly participated.

Mr. Englehart suggested that the Convention adjourn, to await the arrival of other delegates who are expected, that they may participate in the permanent organization of the Convention.

A motion was then made that each delegation present hand in to the chairman the name of one of its members to constitute a committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Carried.

11½ O'CLOCK.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Capt. Wm. E. Mann, chairman of the committee on organization, reported permanent officers.

On motion, a committee of two were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, who was introduced to the Convention by Capt. Lewis, amidst great applause.

The President addressed the Convention in a short, well timed speech, in which he stated that the object of the Convention was to take into consideration the inefficiency of the militia laws of the State, and to recommend and adopt such measures as are calculated to encourage the volunteer system in North Carolina.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries, by request, took their seats.

The Committee on Credentials reported 27 companies represented by 125 delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION—4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Capt. Lewis in the Chair.

Report of the Committee on Business.—Capt. DeRosset, Chairman, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the convention, that a committee be appointed, consisting of two members from each Congressional District for the State of North Carolina, the said committee to draft a military code, under the instruction and subject to the action of this convention, and that the said committee report the same to the next legislature of this State, and urge by all honorable means its adoption by that body.

Resolved, That we recommend that the different arms of the service in this State adopt the system of tactics used at the Military Academy at West Point.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina to furnish the military companies of the State with the latest and most approved arms.

On motion of ——, the report of the committee was received.

On motion of J. A. Englehard, the reporters of the press were invited to take seats within the bar of the house.

On motion of ——, the resolutions of the committee were taken up *seriatim*.

The first resolution was read, and, after some discussion, as to whether the Committee would report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, or to the Legislature, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution was then read by the Clerk, and, after some explanations by Col. Skinner, J. A. Englehard, and Capt. DeRosset, it was unanimously adopted.

The third resolution was then read by the Clerk and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the question was then taken on the report, and it was adopted nem. con.

Lieut. Wright moved to appoint a committee of two, in accordance with the first resolution.

Capt. Williams was of opinion that the companies in each District ought to suggest the names.

Col. Skinner agreed with Capt. W.

After some further debate, a motion, that the companies suggest the names, was adopted.

In accordance with this motion the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

1ST DISTRICT.—Capt. P. M. Edmondston, Lieut. W. E. Mann.

2ND DISTRICT.—Capt. Jno. L. Bridgers, Col. H. J. B. Clark.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Capt. W. L. DeBosset, Maj. G. H. Cook.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Capt. Pride Jones, G. H. Farribault.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Capt. Jno. Sloan.

7TH DISTRICT.—Gen. J. H. Walkup, B. H. Moore.

One member from the fifth, and two, each, from the 6th and 8th Districts to be filled hereafter by the Companies in those districts.

On motion of J. A. Englehard, any member of the committee failing to attend is authorized to appoint his alternate, and in case of death, the surviving member to appoint a substitute.

Jno. W. Graham, of the Orange Guards, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to recommend to the Legislature that they elect an Adjutant General for the State, with a competent salary; which, after some debate, in which Messrs. Wright, Mann, Webb, of the Orange Guards, Williams and others participated, was adopted.

Moved by Jno. F. Murrill, of the Onslow Cavalry, that when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Salisbury on the 2d Wednesday of November next. Adopted.

Capt. DeRosset offered the following Resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Code be instructed to insert a section requiring all volunteer companies to go into camp two days, at least, in each year, and that the Governor be requested to order a general encampment of all volunteer companies, once each year, and that each member receive two dollars a day while on camp duty.

Resolved, That each company that will signify their intention to perform camp duty, twice in each year, shall be supplied with tents and camp equipage by the State.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries for their very efficient services, and also to the W. & W., the North Carolina, and the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Companies, for their courtesy and liberality in allowing the members of the Convention return tickets on their roads.

On motion of L. M. Moore, the proceedings of this Convention were ordered to be published in the Goldsboro' Daily *Rough Notes*, with a request that all papers in the State, friendly to the objects we have in view, do copy the same.

On motion of Jno. F. Murrill, the Convention adjourned to meet in Salisbury the 2d Wednesday in November next.

P. M. EDMONDSTON, President.

JAS. A. MOORE, JNO. D. SOUTHERLAND, } Secretaries.

Speech of President Buchanan.

The Force of Reason and Common Sense—The History and Value of the Two-Thirds Rule.

It has already been stated that the President on being serenaded at the White House on Monday night, on the occasion of the great Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, made quite a long speech, expressing his satisfaction with those nominations. The annexed is a report of the speech from the Washington Star:

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

After thanking them for their kindness in calling upon him, he alluded in the most complimentary terms to their candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, and they had distinguished themselves both in the civil and military departments of the goverement, and in his opinion no better selection of standard-bearers could have been made to lead their party to victory than those whose banner they had unfurled that evening.

Speaking of the merits of these distinguished men, he said:

Among their many other worthy qualities, the fact that they are friends of the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common territory of the country should especially cause you to give them your earnest support.—[Cries of "Good!"] They will stand by that principle—and why should not? Equality is equality. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the constitution and laws of the United States; and why should not the sovereign States of this Union preserve and enjoy that perfect equality which one of their citizens under the constitution enjoys? [Applause.] This is sound democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certain as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of democratic justice prevail at last. [Applause.] It must prevail. But before I speak further upon this subject (and I do not suppose I shall detain you long) I wish to remove one stumbling block out of the way. I have ever been a friend of regular nominees; I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound democrat, and to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? ["No," and applause.]

I was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old congressional convention, or rather caucus system. It was a long while ago, and probably but very few of you remember it. But under the old congressional caucus rule no one was admitted except democratic members of the Senate and House. Under that system there never was any danger that members outside of the democratic party could impose a candidate upon the States which were democratic, and which could alone elect him after he was proposed. There were no danger of that kind, because there being no persons in the caucus except democratic members of Congress, that afforded a perfect assurance that the nominee of the party would at least be agreeable to the democratic States. This congressional convention system was broken up. The national convention succeeded. Whether it was wisely broken up or not I shall not now pretend to say. But upon the organization of the national convention, which admitted all the States of the Union, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives, it was at once discovered that it was possible for the anti-democratic States in the national convention, combined with a very few of the democratic ones, to impose a candidate upon the party at any time who was objectionable to the States that would be called upon to elect him. And that, it was forseen, would weaken the strength, and destroy the energy of the party. It was a substitute for the rule observed in the congressional caucus, to which I have referred, and of the same effect.

It was believed at the time, for I was part and parcel of the movement, that in the two-thirds rule there would always be a majority of democratic States satisfied with the nominations and ready to rush into the contest, to elect the candidate. The two-thirds rule, then was the main pillar of the national convention. It has been destroyed at Baltimore, and the national convention has stumbled into ruin as a *national* convention. The wisdom of the two-thirds rule, however, is manifest from the present condition of the affairs of the country. If it had prevailed, no candidate could have been nominated against the expressed will of every democratic State in the Union, against the expressed views of nearly every democratic Senator in the Union, and of three fourths of the democratic Representatives. This two-thirds rule, then, has been prostrated, and there is nothing in the way of any democrat voting for Breckinridge and Lane in the proceedings of the assemblage at Baltimore. It must be confessed, however, that Breckinridge is in the same condition with Douglas in this respect. The convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the democratic States, did not contain two-thirds; and therefore every democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party.

[Three enthusiastic cheers were here given for the nominees.]

Well, now, after this digression; after relieving myself from all responsibility, I will now make a few remarks to you, stating the reason why I prefer Breckinridge and Lane to any and all the other candidates in the field. [Loud applause.] The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories are acquired by the common blood and the common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories that any other State possesses. What the democratic party contend for, and what is the true practical democracy, is that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same usages. Mr. Breckinridge holds that this government was formed for the protection of life, liberty and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all governments were established; but it is sought now to place the property of the citizen under what is called properly "squatter sovereignty," in the power of the Territorial Legislature, to be confiscated at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding in a portion of the public mind on this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? ["Never!" "Never!"] If you hold property as an individual, you hold it independent of Congress, of the State Legislature, or of the Territorial Legislature. It is yours, and your constitution was made to protect your private property against assaults of legislative powers. ["Good," and applause.]

Well, now, any State, [a voice—"Go it, old man,"] any set of principles which will deprive you of the perfect control of your own property, is wrong. This right over your own property I conceive to be the very essence of republican government. Deprive you of this and you become a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your means of subsistence.—And yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power, yet a few men called the Territorial Legislature, in their remote extremity of the country, can confiscate your property and send you away deprived of it. ["Can't do it."] There is but one mode, and one alone, by which the citizen can be deprived of his slave property in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati platform, which has been, as you know, greatly misrepresented. That platform declares that when a sufficient number of residents are located in a Territory in order to form a State and come into the Union, and when the people frame a constitution, then they may decide for themselves the question whether they will have slavery or not. There is no Territorial Legislature mentioned in the Cincinnati platform. There is no squatter sovereignty there. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have heard it all over the country; it has been repeated in a thousand newspapers.

A voice—We knew they lied.

The President.—I am glad you knew it. [Laughter.]—Now, how well this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people. Under it emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, receive their benefit. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests: they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have population sufficient to ask for admission into the Union. There will be no "bleeding Kansas" in the territories; the people there will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting peace in the territory, and their own prosperity, until the time arrives when it becomes necessary to form a State constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the satisfaction of every one.

But upon the other principle what do you find in the territories? Why, that they are fighting all the time. One territorial legislature may establish slavery, and another territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be prolonged; and in spite of their continuous industry and earnest endeavors to promote prosperity, they will be in a state of constant turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore there is nothing—no power possible—that could be so injurious to the peace and prosperity as this doctrine which has been denominated "squatter sovereignty." [Laughter.]

Now let me place it before you in another point of view. I am very much gratified that you have listened to a plain speech from an old man with so much attention ["Go on!" and applause.] The Southern States can never give up their principle of equality in the Union, ["never, never" and applause,] because if they did, they would be self-degraded in the eyes of the world. They would stand before their countryman as inferior to their sister States. They never can surrender it. But how is it with the northern people?—it is with them comparatively a mere abstraction. With the South it is of infinite importance that they should preserve their equal sovereignty in the Union. What has the South to do? Merely to say that as good and honest citizens they will yield obedience to the Supreme Court, and thus admit the right of a southern man to take his property into the territories just as a northern man may do. And it is to me a most extraordinary thing that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons of the North will not agree that their brethren in the South shall have the same rights in all the territories which they and the North enjoy. What could I say as Pennsylvanian say or do, if some one were to contend that the Territorial Legislature of any Territory should exclude my cattle from that Territory? The principle is exactly the same, and the Supreme Court of the United States decided—what was known to us as the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves to be the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the territories must be protected in precisely the same manner as any other property would be. If it be not protected in the territories in the same manner, the owners are degraded before the world. [Applause.]

But we have "non-intervention." Non-intervention, it is said, is the true policy. That is the "let-alone" policy—let things go their own way. What is this non-intervention? Perfectly right. We all admit that the Congress of the United States has no authority whatever to establish, to impair, or to abolish the right of a master to slaves in the Territories, or the right of an owner of any other property. All very well. But that is one-sided non-intervention. Carry the intervention out as the constitution does, to the Territorial Legislature, and admit that they have no right, no power, no authority, to abolish, or establish, or impair slavery within their limits. But that would not do.

That is all at present that anybody need want—"hands off" by Congress, "hands off" by the Territorial Legislature." [Applause.] Suffer the constitution and the laws to be executed by the federal judiciary in the Territory, without interference from Congress, and without interference from the Territorial Legislature. That is all that is necessary at present. No one has asked for more.

But if non-intervention did not extend to the territorial legislature, what would be the consequence? It is just as the plaster of the Wilmot proviso to the Buffalo platform; of Congress to the territorial legislature. Congress cannot exact a Buffalo platform under the Wilmot proviso, having no constitutional power to do it; but it can be done effectually, more readily, in the Territories, by Congress. Now in what position has this placed the South? If either interference by Congress or the territorial legislature were constitutional, (which, of course, I do not admit to be the case,) then the plan adopted is far worse for the South than the congressional plan; because if there were an attempt to interfere with these rights in Congress they would be resisted by able men. The House of Representatives, the Senate, perchance the President, may resist; but all this affair in the Territories is done by the first legislatures, consisting of twenty, forty, or fifty men, and they can conveniently, in half an hour, destroy all the property that southern men may have in the Territories if "squatter sovereignty" is to be the law of the land. [Applause.] The first settlers who come to every new Territory will not be slaveholders. They will rush from the North, they will get possession of the first legislatures, and then this sacred right of property, which all governments were established to protect, falls at once to the ground under the will of a majority of the first men who may be elected to a territorial legislature.

Shall we, friends and fellow-citizens, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, break up this great democratic party?—["No, never!"] Shall we, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, divide the democratic party, North and South, into two divisions? Is it not the merest pretext in the world? Shall we separate the democratic party North and South, and thus dissever one of the strongest ties that binds this Union together? ["Never, never!"] I hope not. The great, powerful, and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division shook the Union at the time. Shall the democratic party follow in the wake of that division, for the sake of establishing free-soilism during a short period between their settlement and their admission as States into the Union? ["No, no!"] I ask again, shall we divide the democratic party, north and South? That is the question—nothing more, nothing less. Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace, and in war, which has raised it from an humble beginning to be one of the most prosperous in the world, be broken up, for the sake of enabling a few free-soilers in the Territory to confiscate the property of their neighbors? ["Never, never!"]

That is the question. I am one of those who have ever been hopeful of the Union. I do not believe that the Union is in danger. It never will; it never can be in danger, in my opinion, unless the agitations of the republicans in the north should render the household of the Southern planter insecure, and against that the northern democracy will be a wall of fire. So far as that is concerned, all democrats, whether squatter sovereignty men or popular sovereignty—whether Breckinridge men or Douglas men—will unite. Our brethren North and South must be, shall be protected from the inroads of northern abolition-excited insurrectionists. [Applause.] It is said that the democratic party is dissolved, or will be dissolved. [Never.] The wish is father to that thought. It will exist, it must exist as long as the Constitution and the Union shall endure. It has grown up in the name of the Constitution and the Union, and like one of the tall cedars of Lebanon, it will endure, it will extend its branches; it will protect that sacred instrument from foreign foes and international traitors. [Applause.]

Now, friends and fellow-citizens, this is probably the last speech I shall ever have occasion to make. ["I hope not."] It would not do for me, in my position, to make political speeches throughout this canvass, though my heart is in it. You would not yourselves, I know, desire that I should. It is now 40 years since I first came to Washington, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and from yourselves. [Applause.] When I came to Washington, it was a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city. The first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have shown me, and now bid you good night.

The President retired amid immense applause.

No. 3.

For the Journal.

"Equality among equals is equity, but equality among unequals is not equity."—*Maxim of Equity Law.*

In order to have a clear comprehension of the manner in which the *ad valorem* scheme of taxation would operate in North Carolina, it is necessary that we should keep in view the *two distinct purposes* for which taxes are laid: First, it is necessary to raise $85,000 per annum for *ordinary* expenses. Secondly, it is necessary to raise $530,000 *per annum* to meet the *interest on the State debt*. So far as the working of the *ad valorem* scheme relates to the ordinary expenses of the State Government, there would be no great oppression to any class of property holders, from the mere fact that the amount necessary to be raised for this purpose is comparatively small. Neither would this scheme confer any considerable advantage to any class of property holders, if the ordinary expenditures furnished the measure of taxation, and for the same reason. The Opposition leaders themselves admit that the reason why they did not long since advocate the *ad